

# Assignment 1

## ASSIGNMENT 1

Hospital Corpsman--Professional Development: History of the Hospital Corps:  
Anatomy and Physiology

Textbook Assignment: Pages 1 through 3-35

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- 1-1. In a patient care environment, you can help put your patients at ease by
1. giving courteous, efficient, and conscientious service
  2. respecting their right to privacy
  3. reflecting their worth and dignity as human beings
  4. all of the above
- 1-2. As part of the patient care team, you should
1. carry out the physicians' and nurses' orders and give proper nursing care to patients
  2. assume overall responsibility for patient welfare
  3. assume overall responsibility for meeting the nursing needs of the patient
  4. take the place of absent nurses or physicians
- 1-3. Principles of personal finance that you should follow include all of the following EXCEPT
1. living within your means
  2. avoiding financial dealings with patients
  3. making credit card purchases in excess of your ability to pay
  4. paying your bills on time
- 1-4. Personal integrity is demonstrated by
1. ensuring strict accountability for all controlled substances
  2. refraining from spreading gossip
  3. living up to one's promises
  4. all of the above
- 1-5. Naval leadership is based on all of the following EXCEPT
1. ensuring strict accountability for all controlled substances
  2. refraining from spreading gossip
  3. living up to one's promises
  4. all of the above
- 1-6. An HN or HM3 can get a list of required and recommended study materials and courses for advancement from
1. NAVEDTRA 10052
  2. NAVEDTRA 18068
  3. NAVPERS 1414/4
  4. OPNAVINST 1500.1
- 1-7. When studying training courses, you should follow each of the following steps EXCEPT
1. reading each chapter in detail
  2. studying sections related to your job and skimming the rest
  3. listing questions you have about each section of the course
  4. establishing a regular study schedule
- Question 1-8 is based on the following titles:
- a. Apothecary
  - b. Surgeon's steward
  - c. Loblolly boy
  - d. Pharmacist's mate
  - e. Hospital Corpsman
- 1-8. The chronological sequence of titles for enlisted medical personnel is
1. b, a, d, c, e
  2. b, c, a, d, e
  3. c, a, b, d, e
  4. c, b, a, d, e

- 1-9. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) , now known as the Naval Medical Command, was established in
  1. 1776
  2. 1842
  3. 1898
  4. 1942
- 1-10. The Hospital Corps came into existence as an organized unit of the Medical Department in
  1. 1774
  2. 1860
  3. 1898
  4. 1916
- 1-11. Since the Hospital Corps' inception, the nation's highest the Medal of Honor, has been awarded to how many corpsmen?
  1. 8
  2. 15
  3. 17
  4. 21
- 1-12. When the body is in the anatomical position, the thumbs point
  1. medially
  2. laterally
  3. anteriorly
  4. posteriorly
- 1-13. When in the supine position, a person is
  1. sitting upright
  2. lying on his/her face
  3. lying on his/her back
  4. lying face down
- 1-14. The physical and chemical breakdown of the food we eat is called
  1. digestion
  2. metabolism
  3. anabolism
  4. catabolism
- 1-15. Homeostasis is
  1. control of bleeding
  2. absorption, storage, and use of food products
  3. self-regulated control of the body's internal environment
  4. the power of voluntary movement
- 1-16. The portion of a cell that contains all the genetic material for reproduction is the
  1. plasma membrane
  2. nucleus
  3. cytoplasm
  4. reticulated endothelium
- 1-17. Tissues are groups of specialized cells similar in structure and function. The lining tissue of the body is called
  1. connective
  2. areolar
  3. sebaceous
  4. epithelial
- 1-18. The accretion of digestive fluids and the absorption of digested foods and liquids is the chief function of which tissue?
  1. Columnar
  2. Osseous
  3. Serous
  4. Squamous
- 1-19. Because this tissue is continuous throughout the body, if an infection were allowed to spread, it could reach every area of the body by moving through \_\_\_\_\_ tissue.
  1. Areolar
  2. Adipose
  3. Osseous
  4. Fibrous
- 1-20. The two most prominent mineral elements of bone are
  1. oasein and calcium
  2. phosphorus and calcium
  3. sodium and phosphorus
  4. periosteum and ossein
- 1-21. A decreased red blood cell (RBC) count could be the result of a medical condition affecting the
  1. compact bone
  2. periosteum
  3. yellow marrow
  4. red marrow
- 1-22. The bones of the wrist are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ bones.
  1. long
  2. short
  3. flat
  4. irregular

- 1-23. The appendicular skeleton is composed of the bones of the
  1. skull and vertebral column
  2. thorax and vertebral column
  3. pelvis and thorax
  4. arms and legs
- 1-24. Bones of the cranium include the
  1. maxilla
  2. occipital
  3. atlas and axis
  4. foramen magnum
- 1-25. The vertebral column consistm of the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar vertebrae, the sacrum, and the coccyx. Respectively, how many bones me in the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar regions?
  1. 2, 5, 12
  2. 2, 12, 5
  3. 5, 12, 7
  4. 5, 12, 7
- 1-26. The upper three ribs on each side are known as \_\_\_\_\_ ribs
  1. true
  2. false
  3. floating
  4. sternal
- 1-27. A fracture of the humerus is frequently located at the
  1. head
  2. acetabulum
  3. surgical neck
  4. lesser tuberosity
- 1-28. The Innominate bone is composed of three parts that are united in adults to form a cuplike structure called the
  1. glenoid fosaa,
  2. acetabulum
  3. symphysis pubis
  4. obturator foramen
- 1-29. The prominences easily felt on the inner and outer aspects of the ankle are called
  1. medial and lateral malleolus
  2. medial and lateral condylez
  3. greater and lesser tuberosities
  4. greater and lesser trochanters
- 1-30. Bones that develop within a tendon are known as \_\_\_\_\_ bones.
  1. condyloid
  2. sesamoid
  3. vermiform
  4. falsiform
- 1-31. Moving an extremity away from the body is called
  1. flexion
  2. extension
  3. abduction
  4. adduction
- 1-32. The act of straightening a limb is known as
  1. flexion
  2. extension
  3. abduction
  4. adduction
- 1-33. The primary functions of the muscles include all of the following EXCEPT
  1. providing heat during activity
  2. maintaining body posture
  3. producing red blood cells
  4. providing movement
- 1-34. The ability of muscles to regain their original form when stretched is known as
  1. contractibility
  2. elasticity
  3. extensibility
  4. tonicity
- 1-35. Actin and myosin are the two protein substances involved in
  1. muscles recovery
  2. muscles nourishment
  3. muscle contraction
  4. rigor mortis
- 1-36. The ability of muscles to respond to a stimulus is known as the property of
  1. contractibility
  2. Irritability
  3. extensibility
  4. tonicity

- 1-37. A generally sedentary person who is in less than good physical condition who enters a marathon with intent to complete the race
1. is not taking a significant risk if the day is cool
  2. can overcome his physical deficiency with a carbohydrate rich diet before the race
  3. will be okay if stretching exercises are performed before the race
  4. runs the risk of muscle damage
- 1-38. Intramuscular injection are frequently given in the \_\_\_\_\_ muscle.
1. trapezius
  2. pectorallis majoris
  3. deltoid
  4. biceps brachii
- 1-39. Massive intramuscular injections are usually given in the
1. quadriceps
  2. sartorius
  3. gastrocnemius
  4. gluteus maximus
- 1-40. The body's primary thermo-regulatory action is a function of dilating and contracting blood vessels and the
1. stratum germinativum
  2. sweat glands
  3. sebaceous glands
  4. melanin
- 1-41. The transfer of fluids across the plasma membrane of a cell from an area of lower concentration to an area of higher concentration is a process known as
1. infusion
  2. diffusion
  3. perfusion
  4. osmosis
- 1-42. The total blood volume in the average adult is \_\_\_\_\_ liters.
1. 3 to 4
  2. 4 to 5
  3. 5 to 6
  4. 6 to 7
- 1-43. Blood of the average female adult contains \_\_\_\_\_ million RBCs per \_\_\_\_\_
1. 4.5, mm<sup>3</sup>
  2. 6, cm<sup>3</sup>
  3. 4.5, l
  4. 4.3, low power field
- 1-44. A white blood cell (WBC) count of 18.000 may indicate
1. leukocytosis
  2. normalcy
  3. infection
  4. vitiligo
- 1-45. In an accident victim suffering from a fibrinogen deficiency, the rescuer may have difficulty
1. controlling hemorrhage
  2. immobilizing a fracture
  3. supporting respiratory function
  4. reducing a dislocation
- 1-46. When a blood clot forms, in addition to preventing excessive blood loss, it also
1. converts fibrinogen into blood serum to aid healing
  2. forms the foundation for new tissue growth
  3. manufactures leukocytes to help fight infection
  4. serves no other purpose
- 1-47. The valves of the heart include all of the following EXCEPT
1. atrial
  2. mitral
  3. tricuspid
  4. pulmonary
- 1-48. Oxygenated blood is carried by which vein?
1. Inferior vena cava
  2. Superior vena cava
  3. Portal
  4. Pulmonary
- 1-40. The contraction phase of the heart is
1. systole
  2. tension
  3. diastole
  4. active

- 1-50. The pulse pressure is the difference between
  1. venous and arterial pressure
  2. resting and active pulse rate
  3. atrial and ventricular pressure
  4. systole and diastole
- 1-51. The venous system that carries digested materials from the intestinal tract is the
  1. portal
  2. pulmonary
  3. abdominal
  4. pelvis
- 1-52. Lymph nodes participate in all of the following EXCEPT
  1. manufacturing of white blood cells
  2. filtration of bacterial debris
  3. production of hormones
  4. collection of large protein molecules
- 1-53. Windpipe is another term for
  1. nares
  2. larynx
  3. trachea
  4. pharynx
- 1-54. The primary muscle of respiration is the
  1. pleura
  2. alveolus
  3. diaphragm
  4. mediastinum
- 1-55. Cessation of breathing is
  1. apnea
  2. bradypnea
  3. hypopnea
  4. dyepnea
- 1-56. A nerve cell, or neuron, is composed of all of the following EXCEPT a/an
  1. synapse
  2. axon
  3. cyton
  4. dendrite
- 1-57. The impulse receptors of a nerve are the
  1. dendrites
  2. Schwann cells
  3. ganglia
  4. terminal filaments
- 1-58. The space through which a nerve impulse passes from one neuron to another is called a/an
  1. myelin sheath
  2. synapse
  3. axon
  4. ganglion
- 1-59. Balance, coordination of movement, and harmony of motion are functions of the
  1. cerebral cortex
  2. cerebellum
  3. pons
  4. temporal lobe
- 1-60. The medulla oblongata is the principle site of control for
  1. circulation and respiration
  2. memory
  3. sight and hearing
  4. formation of cerebral spinal fluid
- 1-61. The meninges, membrane layers covering the brain and spinal cord, are composed of all of the following EXCEPT the
  1. dura mater
  2. pia mater
  3. archnoid
  4. foremen magnum
- 1-62. Cerabral spinal fluid is produced in the
  1. ventricles of the brain
  2. spinal cord
  3. meninges
  4. medulla oblongata
- 1-63. The 12 pairs of cranial and 31 pairs of spinal nerves form the
  1. peripheral nervous system
  2. central nervous system
  3. solar plexus
  4. brachial plexus

In answering questions 1-64 through 1-67, select from column B the cranial nerve that most closely corresponds to the function in column A.

<u>A</u> <u>Function</u>	<u>B</u> <u>Cranial</u> <u>nerves</u>
1-64. Controls the muscles of the tongue	1. Facial 2. Trigeminal
1-65. Transmits sensation of taste	3. Hypoglossal 4. Glossopharyngeal
1-66. Stimulates the parotid glands	
1-67. Receives sensory input from the face	
1-68. The cauda equina is formed by 1. thoracic and lumbar spinal nerves 2. lumbar and sacral spinal nerves 3. brachial and lumbar plexuses 4. cervical and brachial plexuses	
1-69. The autonomic nervous system is composed of two main divisions: the 1. pons and medulla oblongata 2. voluntary and involuntary system 3. sympathetic and parasympathetic systems 4. cerebrum and cerebellum	
1-7. Conservation and restoration of energy are the result of nerve impulses arising from the 1. sympathetic nervous system 2. parasympathetic nervous system 3. voluntary nervous system 4. ganglia of the medulla oblongata	

In answering questions 1-71 through 1-74, select from column B the nervous system that most closely corresponds to the response in column A.

<u>A</u> <u>Functional</u> <u>response</u>	<u>Nervous</u> <u>systems</u>
1-71. Increased heart rate	1. Sympathetic 2. Parasympathetic
1-72. Vasoconstriction	
1-73. Stimulates secretion of sweat glands	
1-74. Dilates pupils	
1-75. The cornea is part of the protective outer layer of the eye called the 1. sclera 2. conjunctiva 3. choroid 4. crystalline body	